
Manitoba 

**Annual Report
1985-86**

**The Clean Environment
Commission**



Manitoba



**Minister of
Environment and
Workplace Safety and Health**

Room 156
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8
(204) 945-3522

Her Honour,
The Honourable Pearl McGonigal,
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,
Room 235 Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3C 0V8

Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Annual Report of The Clean Environment Commission detailing its activities for a 15 month period ending March 31st, 1986.

Yours sincerely,

Gerard Lecuyer,
Minister of Environment and
Workplace Safety and Health





Clean Environment
Commission

Chairman

Box 4
139 Tuxedo Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3N 0H6
(204) 945-7120

The Honourable Gerard Lecuyer,
Minister of Environment and Workplace
Safety and Health,
Room 156 Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3C 0V8

Dear Mr. Lecuyer:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of The Clean Environment Act, The Clean Environment Commission herewith transmits to you as Minister responsible, its Annual Report.

Section 11(1) of The Clean Environment Act provides that the annual report of the Commission shall include:

- (a) the investigations and hearings conducted by the Commission;
- (b) the orders made;
- (c) regulations made under this Act;
- (d) a review of the state of the environment;
- (e) such other matters as the minister may require.

In the discharge of its responsibilities under that subsection of the Act, The Clean Environment Commission is pleased to submit the particulars set forth in the following pages of its Annual Report. This report covers a fifteen month period from January 1st, 1985, to March 31st, 1986. The Commission's future reports will conform to a recent directive that Annual Reports cover a fiscal year period rather than the calendar year on which past Commission reports have been based.

Submitted on behalf of the Commission.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "O. Stanley Eagleton".

O. Stanley Eagleton, Chairman.



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Preface

The Clean Environment Commission is a quasi-judicial body which issues orders defining limits, terms and conditions for operations that have the potential for the discharge of contaminants into the environment. The Commission reports to the Minister responsible for the environment but it is independent of the Environment Department and the careers of the lay persons who make up the Commission are not generally connected with government service. While the Commission gives due consideration to the representations of industries, utilities, municipal governments, provincial government departments, and to the advice of environmental experts, the members are also attuned to the concerns of citizens whose lives may be affected by the limitations of emissions under consideration by the Commission. The Commission is careful to avoid any conflict of interest on the part of its members in connection with any matter under consideration.

It is important to note that, for each proposal or registration referred to the Commission for consideration, a detailed report, with recommendations, from the Environmental Management Division of the Department of Environment and Workplace Safety and Health is received. These reports and recommendations provide a key element in the Commission's subsequent consideration in all matters under review.

To make sure that the process of pollution control in Manitoba is carried out in full view of the public, The Clean Environment Act requires the Commission to advertise all applications received. This provides advance public warning of undertakings likely to emit pollutants into the environment. A feature unique to Manitoba is the requirement that the Commission hold a hearing when a request is made by any member of the public likely to be affected by an order of the Commission. The Commission distributes technical reports and other relevant information received in advance, from all sources, to persons expressing an interest in a hearing so that participants in the hearing process will be as well informed as possible on the matter under consideration. The hearing process also ensures that there is full public clarification of details of operations being reviewed.

Manitobans have the opportunity, through the hearing process, to participate in environmental control and to

question operators of contaminant emitting industries, as well as government and other experts, and thus directly influence the decision-making process. In some other jurisdictions, any hearings that may be held take place only with departmental sanction and the hearing body has little power beyond the offering of advice. Citizens of Manitoba have a clear right to be heard by the Commission which, in its orders, directly regulates the limits, terms and conditions of operations that, under law, control polluting enterprises in the Province. Individual citizens who participate in hearings can and do affect the decision of the Commission with regard to the forthcoming order.

In providing a forum for public participation, together with information to ensure that such participation is meaningful, the Commission also provides a chance for all parties affected by an environmental matter to meet and learn about a potential problem and an opportunity to bring difficulties and concerns into the open. Sometimes the resulting intercommunication between interest groups will avoid or reconcile adversary situations. In order to facilitate participation, hearings are held in the community in which the matter under consideration is located.

Finally, the Commission considers that those who have a right to be informed of operations that may pollute the environment and to be heard regarding their concerns also have a right to be informed of the outcome of the Commission's deliberations. For this reason, copies of the Commission's rulings and orders are forwarded to the persons who attended the hearing.

The Commission's orders are subject to appeal to the Provincial Environment Minister within thirty days of issue. The fact that a hearing has been held and evidence and representations have been recorded provides a background of record if an appeal is made.

The Commission provides a sound basis for public participation in matters of environmental control. In order to function successfully, the system requires continuing public interest and active public participation. Positive and beneficial results occur when this ingredient is present and The Clean Environment Commission looks forward to broadly based and informed public participation in its activities in the future.



The Clean Environment Commission

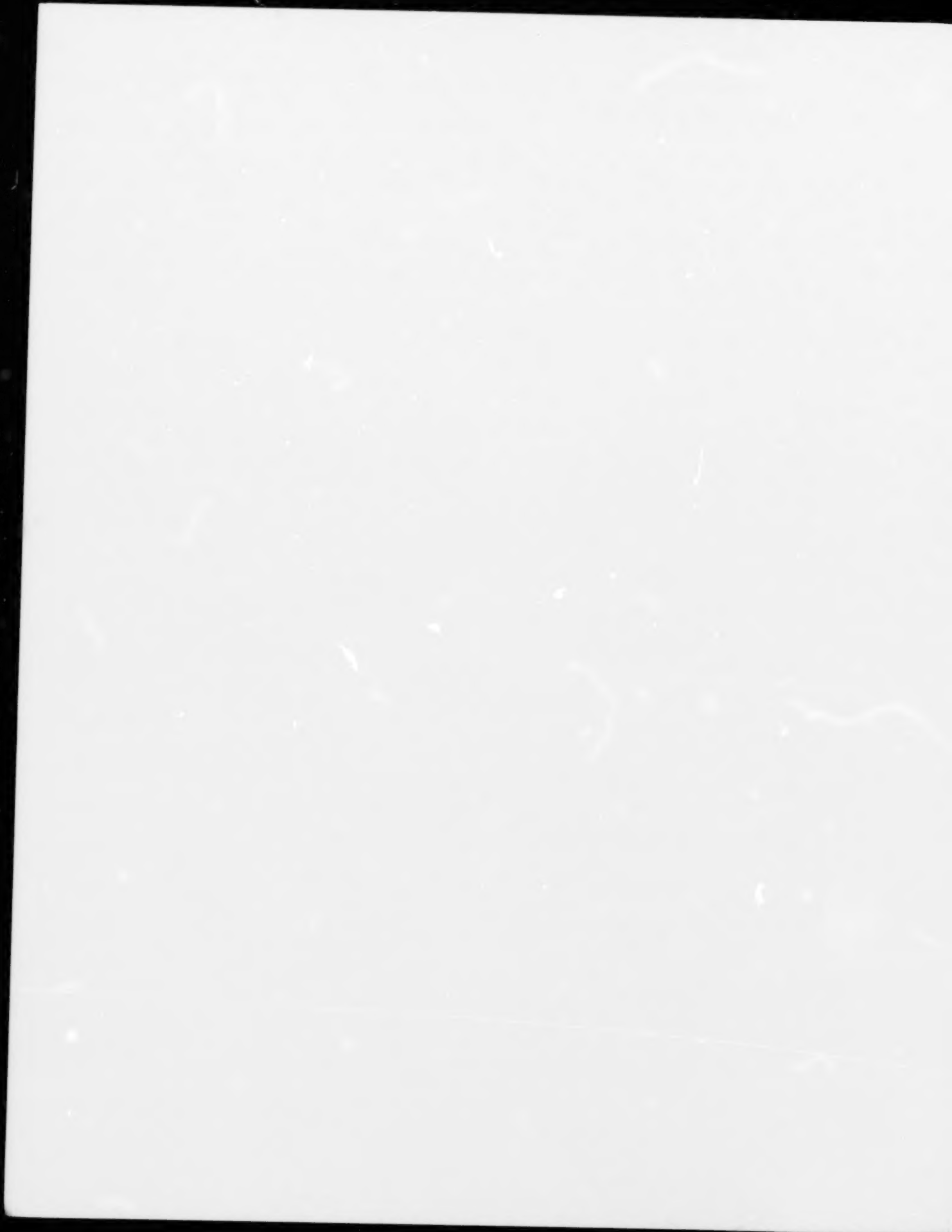
The Clean Environment Commission is a quasi-judicial body appointed by Order-in-Council under the terms of The Clean Environment Act (Chapter C130 of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba), which stipulates that the Commission shall consist of not less than three members, so appointed.

During the period under review, the Commission membership consisted of seven Manitoba citizen appointees and a full-time chairman, working with a support staff of four. The Commission reports to the Minister responsible for the administration of The Clean Environment Act. The Honourable Gerard Lecuyer serves in this capacity as Minister of Environment and Workplace Safety and Health.

The Commission membership during 1985 was as follows:

Mr. Stan Eagleton	Civil Servant, Winnipeg, Chairperson
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Dr. Robert Aukes	Professor, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Commissioner
Dr. W. George Bowen	Organic Chemist, Winnipeg, Commissioner,
Prof. Raymond Chant	Professor, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Commissioner
Mr. Peter Ducheck	Farmer, Lockport, Commissioner
Mrs. Mamie Hendren	Hospital Worker, Thompson, Commissioner
Ms Linda Kutcher	Consultant, Winnipeg, Commissioner
Dr. Barrie Webster	Professor, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Commissioner



Background and Responsibilities

As in most jurisdictions in North America, the original environmental legislation in Manitoba appeared in The Public Health Act which prescribed basic restrictions designed to protect water and to avoid excessive nuisance conditions resulting from industrial operations and utilities. However, during the mid-1930's, difficulties were encountered with water quality in the various municipalities making up the Greater Winnipeg area which were discharging inadequately treated or untreated sewage to the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. In response to this difficulty, the Prevention of Water Pollution Control Act was passed by the provincial government in 1935. As required by this Act, a Provincial Sanitary Control Commission was appointed to regulate water pollution control problems. From 1935 to 1968, this Commission issued 150 licences in its endeavours to regulate and control sources of contamination of the waters of the province. The membership of this Commission was comprised entirely of senior civil servants whose freedom of action was necessarily restricted by departmental policies. Although the Act conferred broad powers on the Commission, the scope of its action, in practice, was limited by interjurisdictional and departmental policy and administrative considerations.

During the 1960's, a new environmental awareness and concern developed along with a growing realization of the finite capacity of the environment to absorb contamination. This led to a realization that improved methods would have to be developed to control contamination and to protect and preserve the environment. In response to these concerns, in 1968, the Government of Manitoba passed The Clean Environment Act. This Act repealed and replaced the Prevention of Waters Pollution Control Act. Comprehensive protection was afforded by the Act not only to the waters of Manitoba but also to the air and land of the province. This provided a uniform basis for dealing with environmental pollution problems which compared favourably with the legislation developed in some other jurisdictions where, in addition to provisions and regu-

lations under their Public Health Acts, separate clean air acts and waste control acts, were established. The legislation in Manitoba tended to unify the structure of the environmental regulations and the environmental control administrative organization.

A basic requirement of Manitoba's Clean Environment Act was a requirement that the water, soil and air of Manitoba must not be polluted in excess of limits prescribed either in regulations issued by Cabinet order or in orders issued by The Clean Environment Commission. The Act established the Commission and provided it with jurisdiction to carry out a licensing function by the approval of control orders to regulate the emission of contaminants to the environment. This jurisdiction extended to all industries and activities whether operated by the private sector or by provincial or municipal governments. The Commission's jurisdiction also included the investigation of matters affecting the environment.

In keeping with the broad range of public interest and concern, The Clean Environment Act provided statutory requirement for the Clean Environment Commission to hold public hearings in specific circumstances. The first of these requirements was for hearings to be held whenever a representation was received from any person who was likely to be affected by a proposal or registration filed under the Act by an industry or operation that could contaminate the environment. Provision was also made for the Commission to hold public hearings when investigating any matter affecting its responsibilities or to ascertain whether an operation was in compliance with an order of the Commission or a regulation issued under the Act. A hearing was also required when an application had been made to suspend one of the Commission's orders for a period of more than fourteen days, when any person filed a representation concerning a proposed variation of one of the Commission's orders, or when an application was made by a municipality for an abatement project under the Act.

Programs and Activities

Reporting Period

The Clean Environment Act provides that the Commission shall submit an annual report of its activities and of the state of the environment. Since its inception, the Commission has submitted these reports based on the calendar year. However, to provide uniformity in the reporting period for all departments, boards and commissions, the Provincial Auditor has requested that annual reports cover the fiscal year commencing April 1 and extending to March 31 of the following year. To achieve this condition, the present report covers the fifteen month period from January 1, 1985, to March 31, 1986.

Meetings and Hearings

During the period under review, the Commission held twenty meetings to deal with registrations, suspension requests and proposals referred by the department of environment and to consider other matters relating to the Commission's responsibilities. During some of these meetings, the Commission, in company with representatives of the environment department and other departments of the Manitoba government, met with the representatives of eighteen different industries, departments or utilities for the purpose of discussing the application of limits, terms and conditions on the emission of contaminants to the environment or to extend the Commission's knowledge of the matter under consideration. Such meetings for discussion took place only on matters where advertisement of the Commission's intention to make an order had drawn no expression of public concern and, therefore, a hearing was not contemplated. Otherwise, any such discussions would be carried on during the public hearing process. Thirteen separate public hearings were held to deal with operations under consideration leading to orders of the Commission; on two occasions, at the request of the Minister, to deal with adjustments to orders previously issued by the Commission and subsequently varied by Order-in-Council following the receipt of appeals. These hearings took place in areas ranging from Southern Manitoba to Northern Manitoba including Brandon, Fisher Branch, Flin Flon, Gladstone, Morris, Minnedosa, Prawn, Selkirk, Steinbach and Winnipeg.

Protection of the Environment

General

A very substantial measure of protection is provided in those sections of The Clean Environment Act that refer to the limitation of contamination. The word "contaminant" is given a broad definition including any substance that is foreign to or in excess of natural constituents of the environment that is likely to affect

the natural environment or be injurious to health or damaging to plant or animal life. Emissions considered include any liquid, solid, gas or waste and also such qualities as odour, heat, sound, vibration and radiation. The result of the breadth of these definitions is the capability to provide a wide spectrum of protection to citizens and to the environment from pollution sources where contamination of the air, soil or water can occur.

The specific application of the Act begins with a requirement for the submission of a registration by any person operating a plant, undertaking, or process which is likely to be a source of contamination. Registrations are filed with the department where new operations are being constructed. Registrations are also submitted to cover existing operations, sometimes following the receipt of complaints about emissions. Where there are no covering regulations, these registrations are referred to The Clean Environment Commission for the issuance of a control order. The Commission also receives an environmental report and recommendations for appropriate control measures from Environmental Control Services of the Environmental Management Division.

Following this referral and receipt of the report, the Commission advertises its intention to make an order in appropriate newspapers as required by the Act. The Commission's advertisements provide a description of the nature and locations of the operations and state that, if any person who is likely to be affected files a representation in writing, the Commission will hold a public hearing in accordance with the statutory requirement contained in the Act. Copies of the environmental report prepared by the department are forwarded by the Commission to the operators and to the municipalities in which the operations are located as well as to any citizens from whom requests have been received.

Following the holding of a public hearing, if such is required, the Commission proceeds to issue its control order. This order, which limits the emissions and may prescribe other appropriate terms and conditions, is legally binding on the applicant. The operation is then monitored by members of the environment department staff who may take enforcement action in the event the limits, terms and condition are not being met.

The following segments provide brief descriptions of a number of operations dealt with by the Commission during the period under review.

Air Pollution Control

Throughout the 1985/86 fiscal year, over fifty percent of the control orders issued by the Commission were concerned with placing limits, terms and conditions on the emission of contaminants to the atmosphere. The following is a summary of the circumstances of a number of these.

Chemical Operations

Simplot Chemical Co. Limited Chemical Fertilizer Plant Brandon

Emissions to the air from the Simplot chemical fertilizer plant in Brandon have received considerable attention from the Commission with a total of four public hearings having been held and a sequence of six control orders issued over the past decade. The first of these orders was issued in 1977 prescribing limits on the emission of a variety of chemicals from the plant. While occasional ammonia nuisance odours were experienced, no serious problems developed until the late 1970's and early 1980's when a substantial expansion of the plant capacity resulted in a number of production upsets with excess amounts of ammonia being discharged to the air on several occasions.

As a result of receiving complaints from Brandon residents, the Environment Minister requested the Commission to hold a hearing in 1982 to investigate compliance with the control order. At its public hearing, the Commission heard a considerable number of citizen complaints and was advised that the Company had undertaken a series of improvements designed to minimize the frequency and severity of air pollution incidents. Evidence was also received that the Environmental Management Division had established a continuously operating ammonia-in-air monitoring station one kilometre northwest of the plant. An expert medical witness gave testimony that the ammonia emissions, although they were a substantial nuisance to residents did not constitute a threat to normally healthy people, with a qualification that individuals with allergies or respiratory problems could suffer more from ammonia than healthy individuals.

Following the 1982 hearing, the Commission's control order introduced a limit of two parts per million of ammonia in air in residential areas of Brandon and a requirement for the company to establish a continuous monitor for ammonia in a residential area of Brandon west of the Simplot plant site. Following an appeal, this order was revised to require an additional hearing to review the operational changes that were taking place. A subsequent hearing to review the order was also ordered. These hearings were held in mid and late 1983. Following these hearings, the control order was revised to permit an ammonia in air level of three parts per million in areas currently zoned residential or educational in the City of Brandon.

As an additional condition of the 1984 control order, a review hearing was scheduled and held by the Commission in June 1985. At that time, a spokesman for the citizens reported that virtually no citizen complaints had been received since the previous hearing due to a substantial reduction in the number and severity of ammo-

nia air pollution incidents. Simplot representatives reported that ammonia reductions had resulted from the cumulative effect of process modifications and air pollution control measures undertaken at substantial expense on the part of the Company.

Following the hearing, the Commission recommended to the Minister that the control order should remain without substantial modification including the ammonia limit of three parts per million in the ambient air of the nearest residential area as this level appeared to provide adequate protection to nearby residents. In December 1985, an Order-in-Council directed the issuance of Clean Environment Commission Order No. 1080, reflecting these views.

Metal Industries

Abex Industries Ltd. Steel Rolling Mill Selkirk

Abex Industries Ltd. have operated a steel foundry in the industrial area of Selkirk since 1916. This plant is located between a much larger steel rolling mill and an area of more recent residential development. The residential area is separated from the plant property by a relatively small buffer zone.

The plant first came under control of a Clean Environment Commission order in 1973. A new control order was issued in 1975 following a plant expansion. A plant emission survey in the early 1980's indicated that the plant could not, at all times, meet the particulate emission standards prescribed in the Commission's order. A further proposal for plant expansion's was filed with the environment department and referred to the Commission late in 1984 and advertised by the Commission early in 1985.

In order to deal with public concerns, the Commission held a hearing in Selkirk in May 1985. The Commission heard explanations of the difficulty of complying with the particulate limits contained in the existing order and recommendations for adoption in a new order by representatives of the Environmental Management Division. The main difficulty in meeting the emission limits related to brief episodes during the injection of oxygen for the purification of batches of molten steel. Further discussion arose concerning the necessity of controlling sound emissions from the plant.

The Commission's hearing was adjourned pending completion of a noise survey in the vicinity of the plant and termination of the hearing followed circulation of the results of this survey and modification of the recommendations for noise control as submitted by the Environmental Management Division.

The Commission proceeded to issue its new order in October 1985. This order retained a seventy decibel

limit on noise emissions when measured in a commercial area but permitted visible air pollution emissions to exceed a forty percent opacity for periods totalling up to four minutes in any one hour. Abex Industries Ltd. filed an appeal with the Minister, under the terms of The Clean Environment Act, and this appeal was still under consideration at the end of the fiscal year.

**Griffin Canada Inc.
Steel Foundry
Winnipeg**

Griffin Canada Inc. operates a steel foundry in Transcona for the casting, machining and finishing of wheels for railway cars. This foundry was first considered by the Commission following its submission of an application for the operation of its existing plant under the then newly revised Clean Environment Act in 1972 with the Commission's first control order being issued in 1973.

A further application was filed by the Company in connection with the expansion of its plant including the installation of dual electric arc melting furnaces. The Commission issued its control order in March 1985, reflecting the limits, terms and conditions recommended by the Environmental Management Division. The order prescribed limits on particulates, visible emissions and noise emissions.

**National Hard Chrome Plating Co. Limited
Electroplating Plant
Winnipeg**

The National Hard Chrome Plating Co. Limited plant is located in the St. Boniface area of Winnipeg. This plant reconditions diesel locomotive crankshafts by electroplating surfaces with chromium and by regrounding the shafts to precise tolerances.

A proposal for the continued operation of the existing plant with a report from Environmental Control Services was received in May 1985.

The Commission issued its control order on July 22, 1985, prescribing limits on noise and visible air pollution emissions as well as control on air borne chromium.

**Metals & Alloys Company Limited
Secondary Aluminum Smelter
Winnipeg**

Metals & Alloys Company Limited is located on Chevrier Boulevard in the Fort Garry district of Winnipeg. This plant is engaged in the operation of a reverberatory furnace to smelt scrap aluminum in order to produce aluminum ingots. Difficulty had been encountered in the operation of the plant when impurities in some of the scrap metal bales caused excessive smoke emissions.

The Commission's control order was issued on October 3, 1985, prescribing limits, terms and conditions for the control of air emissions including fluorides for adoption over a two and one-half year period.

Construction Materials

**Nelson River Construction (1984) Inc.
Limestone Quarry
Rural Municipality of Rockwood**

This company applied for an order to operate a limestone quarry in the Rural Municipality of Rockwood, three kilometres northwest of Balmoral. This is to be one of eight major quarries located in that Municipality.

A Commission order was issued on June 24, 1985, prescribing limits on the emission of noise and dust from the operation of vehicles and heavy equipment and also on the emission of noise, dust and shock waves from the use of explosives within the quarry. Conditions were also prescribed to protect the underground water supply from contamination by petroleum products being used in the operation.

**Perimeter Concrete
Concrete Batch Plant
Winnipeg**

A concrete batch plant operated by Perimeter Concrete was located west of the perimeter highway three kilometres north of Oak Bluff in the Rural Municipality of Macdonald.

The Commission did not receive objections from any adjacent resident and issued an order covering this operation in February 1985.

**Bison Rock & Asphalt Products Ltd.
Asphalt Batch Plant
Winnipeg**

A proposal was received from this company to operate an asphalt batch plant near the north end of Panet Road in Winnipeg in an area zoned for industrial use.

The Commission issued its control order prescribing limits on noise, odour and particulate emissions to the atmosphere in March 1985.

Agricultural Products Processing

**Northern Goose Processors Ltd.
Teulon**

The Northern Goose Processors Ltd. plant at Teulon was referred to the Commission following expansion of the plant into the gourmet food industry including the production of several smoked meat products. The expansion of the plant into these product lines to satisfy domestic and foreign markets raised the possibility that odours from the production process might affect neighbouring residential areas.

The Commission issued an order in July 1985 prescribing limits on the emission of noise, odour and particulates from the plant in accordance with the recommendations received.

**Rothsay Rendering
Division of Maple Leaf Mills Ltd.
Winnipeg**

The Rothsay Rendering Division of Maple Leaf Mills Ltd. operates a plant located near the stockyard area of St. Boniface. This plant converts inedible animal material into usable products. The plant has been in operation for a considerable number of years and was originally licenced by the Commission in 1973.

In February 1985, the Company filed a registration with the environmental department covering a substantial expansion and upgrading of the plant processing and product handling equipment.

The Commission reviewed the matter and issued a new order on March 5, 1986, which prescribed limitations on odour and particulate emissions from the plant.

**Export Packers Company Limited
Egg Process Plant
Winnipeg**

This operation came under review of the Commission when a proposal was referred to its attention in January 1986. This plant, located at 70 Irene Street in Winnipeg, engages the services of approximately ninety employees to operate processing machines which break and process over one million eggs per day to produce lysozyme, powdered egg whites and whole eggs as well as egg shell meal for use in animal feed products.

The Commission issued its order for the plant operation on March 5, 1986.

**C.S.P. Foods Ltd.
Oil Seed Processing Plant
Altona**

C.S.P. Foods Ltd. expanded its capability for processing soy beans, sunflower and canola seeds. Canola and soybean seeds are cleaned and dried and the sunflower seeds are dehulled. The seeds are then crushed with oil being removed by solvent extraction followed by further refining within the plant. Both the vegetable oil and the meal resulting from the crushing operations constitute valuable market products.

Following receipt of an environmental report and recommendations in April 1985, the Commission advertised this expansion and, when no complaints or objections were received, rescinded its old order and issued a new control order for the plant operation May 23, 1985. The new order dealt with particulates, odours and noise limits.

**Rock Lake Oil Seeds Ltd.
Oil Seed Processing Plant
Rural Municipality of Louise**

This plant was proposed to be constructed at a rural location between Crystal City and Pilot Mound, Manitoba, and was designed for the production of linseed oil from flaxseed.

The Commission issued its control order on March 5, 1986, setting limits on opacity and particulate emissions as well as limits to control odour and noise emissions from the plant.

**Manitoba Pool Elevators
Grain Elevator
Morris**

This firm operates an elevator located in the Town of Morris which receives, cleans, stores and ships grain from the surrounding area. Following advertisement by the Commission of a registration for the operation of this existing elevator, a number of objections were received from nearby residents.

As a result of receiving these concerns, the Commission held a public hearing in Morris on February 17, 1986, at which time representatives of the company and their consultant described measures being taken to overcome problems that had been experienced with the air pollution control devices installed to prevent the emission of excess dust from the elevator operation. A number of nearby residents of the Town complained of excessive dust from the elevator operation. Unfortunately, both the elevator and a residential area had been allowed to locate and develop side by side at the industrial siding of the railway.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had received evidence from Manitoba Pool Elevators that additional upgrading activities were proceeding. Following receipt of the transcripts of its public hearing and subsequent consideration, the Commission will issue a control order in the new fiscal year.

**Alfa Mills Inc.
Alfalfa Plant
Minnedosa**

This relatively new plant processes alfalfa by drying, grinding and then compressing the alfalfa into cubes for its ultimate utilization as animal feed. Almost all of this product is exported to Japan. The plant is located on the railway right-of-way within the Town with residential areas in close proximity.

Following receipt of a number of citizen complaints, the Commission held a public hearing in Minnedosa on February 26, 1986. Management of the plant described problems in bringing the plant equipment into proper operation and their disappointment with the unsatisfactory performance of certain parts of the pollution control equipment which had been designed to limit the

emission of dust from the plant operation. The residents of houses located near the operation reported that dust emissions from the plant had drifted onto their properties and were responsible for triggering allergic reactions in certain susceptible individuals. Odours were also a problem. During the hearing, the plant proprietors gave assurance that they had gained valuable experience in the operation of the new facilities and that additional improvements would be undertaken to overcome the problems encountered.

Following receipt of verbatim transcripts of the hearing and subsequent consideration, the Commission was expected to issue a control order for the operation early in the new fiscal year.

Other Industrial Air Pollution Control Orders Issued

Varta Batteries Ltd. Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturer Winnipeg

This manufacturing plant is located in a light industrial area on Wellington Avenue in west Winnipeg. This plant first came under consideration in 1985 when, with the advent of complaints received by the Environmental Management Division from employees of a nearby business.

The Commission held a public hearing in Winnipeg on June 5, 1985. This factory operation has the capability of producing twenty-five hundred automobile batteries per day. The process involves lead casting and the assembly and charging of batteries. Scrubbers are intended to reduce the emission of acid mist outside the plant building to acceptable levels. However, workers in an adjacent building expressed concern regarding odours which, in their opinion, were emitted from the battery manufacturing operation as well as the possible emission of acid mist.

The Commission issued its control order on June 24, 1985, prescribing limits on the emission of odour, particulates, visible emissions and noise from the plant in addition to limits on lead emissions and sulphuric acid mist.

Guer-Tin Bros. Polymers Industrial Coatings Manufacturer Winnipeg

The new Guer-Tin Bros. Polymers plant operation on Panet Road in Winnipeg came under review of the Commission late in 1985. The establishment of the new plant in St. Boniface followed its relocation from Assiniboine Avenue in the City of Winnipeg. The plant manufactures industrial coatings, construction sealants and caulking compounds as well as producing polymers.

There was no public objection to the establishment or operation of the plant and the Commission proceeded to issue its control order February 3, 1986, establishing limits on the emission of particulates, visible emissions and odours.

Canadian Publishers Limited Printing Plant Winnipeg

Canadian Publishers Limited operates a printing plant located in a Winnipeg light industrial area at 55 Dunlop Avenue. This plant carries out an extensive printing program including the use of heat treatment to set coloured inks in the production of illustrated brochures. The result of the heat treatment is that a number of solvent odours are emitted from the roof stack during this type of production. A complaint was received by the Commission from a resident who was particularly susceptible because of an allergic condition, resulting in a hearing in August.

Following adjournment of the hearing, the environmental department undertook to assess two other printing plants with similar operations in the Winnipeg area to ascertain if these also should be registered. Information was requested and received from the operator concerning the constituents of the inks and solvents and attempts were being made to obtain medical advice on possible toxic effects of the quantities being emitted. At the end of the fiscal year, this matter was still under consideration.

Water Pollution Control

The issuance of control orders for the protection of the waters of Manitoba from contamination by municipal and industrial wastewaters continues to be a substantial share of the responsibility undertaken by The Clean Environment Commission.

Simplot Chemical Co. Limited Chemical Fertilizer Plant Brandon

The Simplot Chemical Co. Limited produces a range of fertilizers with nitrogen being the principal contaminant in the wastewater. The Company has been the subject of a sequence of orders issued by the Commission starting in 1974. From the outset, much of the wastewater has been withheld from the Assiniboine River, the receiving watercourse. This has been accomplished by storing the concentrated waste in ponds for application to farmland under controlled conditions as a fertilizer for growing crops. The Simplot operation was substantially expanded in the early 1980's resulting in the generation of additional wastes.

For the first ten years of the program to apply waste to agricultural land, some 405 hectares of land ranging over nine sections was required for liquid waste disposal. In 1985, some 1215 hectares were required. An additional difficulty in disposal of the waste in this manner has been the requirement that effluent should be applied only to land where crops are actively growing. This has limited the application to forage crops and grass lands and to seeded crops for a period of two weeks in the early part of the growing season. Simplot has applied for a variation to permit application of the effluent to stubble fields in the fall under predetermined conditions in selected areas.

The overall process of land disposal of effluent is considered to be one of fertilization with major benefits to the farmers. The major environmental concern is the protection of the groundwater aquifers.

A hearing for the variation request is scheduled for early in the new fiscal year.

Parks Branch Sewage Lagoon System Falcon Lake Townsite

The Parks Branch submitted a request to the Commission to vary its order on the operation of the sewage lagoon serving the residential and recreational facilities at the Falcon Beach Townsite. The terms of the order were normal for a conventional lagoon, with discharge limits for biochemical oxygen demand and total and faecal coliform, apart from which total phosphorus was required to be less than one milligram per litre. Discharge was limited to the period between May 1 and October 31 of any year. Discharge occurred to nearby swamp draining to Falcon Lake. The phosphorus limitation was designed to protect the receiving water system from stimulation of algae growth. During most dewatering intervals, effective coagulant addition to the effluent was required before discharge to reduce phosphorus to less than one milligram per litre by coagulation and sedimentation. This process was costly and presented some operational difficulties to the Parks Branch. There was also a contention that it would be desirable to remove the effluent completely from the Falcon Lake system.

The Parks Branch proposal was to divert effluent from the lagoon system by gravity to a swamp which would drain to the Boggy River watershed some miles south of the lagoon. The Boggy River is a headwater of the Birch and Whitemouth Rivers which flow past the communities of East Braintree, McMunn, Prawda, Elma and Whitemouth. The river system serves as the water supply source for one community and a number of residents along the watercourse. At times, the flows are very low.

At a hearing held in Prawda on March 26, 1985, a large number of representations were received from residents principally in the Local Government District of Reynolds who did not wish to receive any wastewater from outside their jurisdiction into their river system.

The Commission felt that the Parks Branch request was not adequately justified and having regard to the considerable representations opposing the proposal, the Commission denied the variation request.

Town of Gladstone Sewage Lagoon System

A hearing, begun in 1984 with respect to an expansion to the Town of Gladstone sewage lagoon system, was reconvened on March 20, 1985. The effluent from the lagoon system drains to the Whitemud River above the Gladstone Dam. The new discharge point was to be located below the dam. There are several residents located along the river within a mile of the new discharge point. All of these residents are located above another small dam on the Whitemud River. These residents either withdraw water directly from the river or employ wells that are located in proximity to the river as a domestic water supply. These downstream residents were represented by legal counsel to present their objections to the discharge of effluent to the river.

The hearing was adjourned at the request of the Environmental Management Division to enable a water quality evaluation related to the impacts of lagoon effluent on the Whitemud River. The Environmental Management Division study indicated that historical water quality records and current water quality data demonstrated that impacts due to lagoon discharges from the Town were small and should not impair downstream uses. An order was issued on March 25, 1985, setting discharge limits and restricting the discharge to periods between May 14 and June 16 and September 30 and November 1 of any year.

The Town requested and was granted a suspension during the spring of 1985 to discharge earlier than May 15 to take advantage of part of the spring runoff. Lagoon samples collected at this time were well within the biochemical oxygen demand and coliform limits specified in the Commission order.

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited Centennial Mine

This mine had first been licenced by the Commission in April of 1974 and had a history, in its early years, of experiencing difficulty in complying with the restrictions on the levels of contaminants permitted in the wastewater effluent. The Commission's order directed that effluent from the mine be directed to Schist Lake and that it not enter the waters of Lake Athapapaskow.

Following variation requests and an appeal, a new varied order was issued in 1979. Shortly after, due to prevailing market circumstances, the Company stopped operating the Centennial Mine for a five year period.

In April of 1985, the Company made a request to the Minister for a variation of the order to relax the limit on the amount of zinc that might be contained in the wastewater and the Minister referred the matter to the Commission to hold a hearing concerning the variation request and provide him with a report and recommendations.

At a hearing held in Flin Flon August 28, 1985, the Company explained that a number of options had been examined with regard to the mode of operation and the economic viability of the Centennial Mine and that it had been determined to extract the supporting ore structures or "pillars" which had been left within the mine to sustain the underground structure. The project was expected to terminate in mid-1988.

In view of the short anticipated life span of the mine, the Commission recommended in its report to the Minister that the restriction on zinc be relaxed to the extent requested by the Company. Subsequently, with the approval of a Cabinet Order-in-Council, the Minister directed the Commission to vary the order in accordance with the recommendations contained in its report.

Granny's Poultry Co-operative (Manitoba) Ltd. Wastewater Lagoon Blumenort

In 1965, the Provincial Sanitary Control Commission issued a licence to the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-op at Blumenort for the operation of a wastewater lagoon serving a chicken processing plant located within the unincorporated village. The operation of the plant was later taken over by Granny's Poultry Co-operative (Manitoba) Ltd. The lagoon was subject to recurring operating problems resulting in the emission of excessive odours creating an unsatisfactory situation for the nearby residents.

In the spring of 1985, negotiations were begun between the operators of the Granny's plant, the Council of the Rural Municipality of Hanover — the responsible municipal authority for the village of Blumenort — and with representatives of The Manitoba Water Services Board. The Water Services Board had been working with the municipal authorities with a view to providing updated sewage treatment facilities to serve the Village of Blumenort. It was agreed that the cost of the new installation would be shared between the province, represented by The Manitoba Water Services Board, by the operators of the Granny's Poultry Co-operative Ltd. and by the local ratepayers, represented by the Rural Municipality of Hanover. Following this agree-

ment, the Rural Municipality of Hanover filed a proposal with the Commission for the expansion of the village's existing sewage treatment lagoon. The Commission issued an order on May 2, 1985, prescribing limits, terms and conditions on the lagoon operation.

Meanwhile, in furtherance of the agreement between the parties, the operators of the Granny's plant filed a proposal with the Commission to effectively close down the plant wastewater treatment lagoon within the village and retain its operating capability only for the purpose of temporarily storing wastewater during production upsets or power outages following which the wastewater would be pumped to the village's lagoon facility.

City of Brandon Sewage Treatment Facilities

The Commission held hearings in April 1983 and again in April and August of 1984 based on a variation request by the City of Brandon to an order issued by The Clean Environment Commission in November 1982. In conjunction with these hearings and in response to the position advanced by the City of Brandon, the Environmental Management Division developed monthly values for limiting the discharge of chlorine and ammonia based on reviews of water flow data, water temperature and pH.

Following the issuance of an order by the Commission in September 1984, the City of Brandon filed an appeal with the Minister questioning the ammonia limits. After considering the appeal, the Minister, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, directed the Commission to issue a new order containing minor variations from the original and the new varied order was issued August 23, 1985.

Town of Winkler Sewage Lagoon System

The Town of Winkler relocated its sewage lagoons some distance outside of the Town to avoid problems encountered with the original lagoons located in closer proximity to the Town. The new lagoons employ an aerated cell as well as conventional lagoons to reduce odours and handle higher organic loads.

A control order was issued on May 27, 1985, prescribing limits and conditions on the quality and timing of effluent release. In addition, soil permeability limits were set to ensure that seepage would not adversely affect groundwater or damage adjacent land.

Village of Ste. Rose du Lac. Sewage Lagoon Expansion

Increased development and infiltration to the sewage collection system had resulted in a water volume which necessitated expansion of the sewage lagoon system serving the Village of Ste. Rose du Lac.

The Commission issued its control order on February 3, 1986.

Soil Pollution Control

As in previous years, only a limited number of cases were dealt with by the Commission relating directly to the prevention of soil pollution.

Meadow Development Corporation Timber Treatment Meadow Portage

Wood preservatives are chemicals approved for use under the Pest Products Control Act which contain toxic elements designed to protect timber from invasion by fungus, molds and insects. While this protection is beneficial in preventing wood rot, the use of wood preservative chemicals must be closely controlled to ensure they are not released into the environment. The Development Corporation from the Community of Meadow Portage in the Winnipegosis area filed a proposal to develop a treatment facility principally for processing fence posts. Although there were no citizen concerns registered, representatives of the Development Corporation and the Environmental Management Division were requested to attend a meeting of the Commission in order that the Commission would fully understand the proposed operation and the detailed limits, terms and conditions that had been proposed to control emissions.

The Commission was told of the economic importance of the small industry to augment the income of a number of farm families living in the Meadow Portage area. Consultants had been retained to assist in the design of the facility which included measures to ensure that both new and spent processing chemicals would be contained to prevent soil and water pollution. A provincial hydrogeologist at the meeting expressed satisfaction with the safeguards noting also that there was little concern for groundwater contamination at the plant site.

An order was issued by the Commission in March 1986, including recommendations of the Environmental Management Division, which contained a series of stipulations concerning the construction and operation of the proposed facility.

City of Winnipeg Sewage Sludge Management Program

An inevitable by-product of the operation of a sewage treatment plant is the production of sludge, which is principally organic and therefore subject to decomposition with the development of noxious odours.

The Winnipeg North End Water Pollution Control Centre, which handles a major portion of the City's sewage, produces in the order of seventy-two dry tonnes of sewage sludge per day. This sludge, when sufficiently dewatered, can be used as a soil conditioner and fertilizer to increase the fertility and tilth of

agricultural land. The sludge, unless it is to be injected directly into the soil, must first be stabilized and, for this purpose, Winnipeg utilizes an anaerobic digestion process.

Mechanical water extraction was used throughout the early years of sewage treatment and the sludge was stockpiled at the site of the North End plant and hauled away by landscape gardeners and home owners. Odour and the cost of this operation and increasing volumes of sludge eventually created problems.

In 1965, the City expropriated land in the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul and established a series of lagoons or drying beds for the purpose of dewatering the sludge prior to its application to agricultural land.

In 1976, the Commission held the first of a series of hearings on sludge management orders. At that time, a large number of residents of the Rural Municipality complained of excessive odours being emitted from the sludge beds and from the stockpiles of sludge in the area. The Commission's first order was issued at that time establishing detailed limits and conditions for the winter removal and transportation of dewatered sludge from the beds and its application to agricultural land.

In 1980, the City registered a new proposal for the expansion of the beds and hearings were held in 1981. Local opposition was even more intense. A new order was issued covering the necessary expansion of the operation.

Following appeals from this order filed by the Municipality and local citizens, the order was varied by Order-in-Council to provide that, by the beginning of 1985, the City was to submit a new proposal for the alteration or replacement of the sludge beds so as to ensure that the release of odours did not interfere with the comfort, well-being or enjoyment of property of any person.

The City filed a new proposal in May 1985 and the Commission held hearings in Middlechurch in the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul December 10 to 13, 1985, and January 27 and 28, 1986. These hearings were also well attended by residents of the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul as well as by the representatives of other nearby municipalities where agricultural land had in the past been used for the application of sewage sludge. Many presentations noted continuing dissatisfaction concerning the emission of odours from the sludge beds. Residents also complained about problems associated with the trucking operation for the distribution of sludge to agricultural lands.

The City proposed the installation of mechanical dewatering equipment to permit deposition of an aerobically digested sludge directly to agricultural land from the sewage treatment plant. This was expected to entail a major reduction in the amount of sludge to be deposited in the sludge beds which would be used only

when weather prevented the sludge being transported directly to farmers' fields. This would occur principally during the spring when the land was too wet for access by vehicles and during wet weather in the balance of the year. During these wet intervals, it was proposed to continue pumping anaerobically digested sludge to the drying beds for gravity dewatering and subsequent removal of frozen sludge to agricultural land. Approximately fifty percent of the bed area would still be required.

The City stressed that there was a considerable benefit to be realized by utilizing the nutrient and land conditioning qualities of the sludge to increase agricultural production using the proposed land disposal technique. Alternative methods of disposal are more costly, consume energy resources, waste the fertilizer value of the sludge and have problems of their own.

Alternatives include sludge disposal in landfill sites or incineration, a high cost operation which requires the expenditure of energy resources and may create air pollution problems.

In its order issued for this operation on March 27, 1986, the Commission required the City to proceed directly with its planned installation of the mechanical sludge dewatering facilities at water pollution control centre before December 1988. In place of utilizing the existing sludge beds for sludge dewatering when agricultural land is unavailable for land spreading of sludge, the use of the beds was ordered to be confined to the temporary storage of mechanically dewatered sludge pending movement to agricultural land as soon as possible. In this way, only approximately fifteen percent of the bed capacity would be utilized.

The City was ordered to continue research into alternative methods in the event that the sludge beds must be abandoned due to any possible ineffectiveness of the proposed methods to eliminate their offensiveness to residents.

To assist in responding to outstanding technical matters concerning the sludge management program,

there was provision for the formation of a technical committee with appropriate representatives having sludge related expertise. A subcommittee with citizen representatives from the nearby municipalities under the chairpersonship of the Environmental Management Division, is to be appointed to review aesthetic considerations such as odour.

The order was scheduled to be reviewed in December 1990 at which time it is expected that the presentations of the committees named in the order, the research program of the City, and the performance of the proposed program up to that point, would have a direct bearing on any decision for continued use or abandonment of the sludge beds.

The order permitted the continued use of the sludge beds during the interim period while the new facilities were being brought on line. Sludge loading rates to agricultural land were ordered to remain at fifty-six tonnes per hectare; however, it is the expectation that research will be directed towards examining the rationale for continuation of this rate before the review occurs in 1990.

This order was appealed by the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul and some individual residents.

Insect Control Orders

The emphasis of the Commission's responsibility in this area has shifted during the period under review because of the adoption of a new pesticide control mechanism under Manitoba Regulation 156 issued in June 1984. As a result of the coming into force of this regulation, applications for insect control programs are dealt with by permits issued by the Department of Environment and not referred to the Commission. Therefore, for the first time in any year in its recent history, the Commission held no insecticide hearings and issued no orders for such programs during fiscal year 1985/86.

Orders Issued

During the 1985/86 fiscal year, the Commission issued thirty-five orders in accordance with Section 15(1) of The Clean Environment Act prescribing limits, terms and conditions on the release, discharge or deposit of contaminants to the environment. Details of these orders are given in Appendix "B". The operations for which orders were issued in 1985 can be classified as follows:

Heavy Industry	2
Medium Industry	3
Light Industry	2
Mining and Smelting	2
Pest and Weed Control	0
Sewage Treatment	12
Chemical Plants	2
Building Material	5
Grain and Feed Mills	2
Food Industry	5
TOTAL	35

Analysis of the purposes and categories for which these orders were issued indicates that nineteen, or fifty-four percent related to air pollution control, fourteen, or forty percent provided conditions for control of contamination of Manitoba's waters and two, or six percent dealt with land pollution control. Of these, twenty-five, or seventy-one percent dealt with operations in the private sector, one was for a provincial government operation and nine, or twenty-six percent related to municipal projects. The vast majority, thirty-two, or ninety-one percent were orders being newly issued while three of the orders were issued as a result of variations to orders previously existing. In all three instances these variations arose from the appeal process.



State of the Environment

On a global basis, our environment is changing rapidly—many would say deteriorating. Some of the major problems that have gained wide attention during the past year are severe drought and erosion conditions to a large degree caused by overutilization of fragile soil and water resources. The results in some affected areas has been catastrophic. Unfortunately, the reversal of such conditions is very difficult and sometimes impossible to achieve. Even when regeneration is possible, the process is lengthy and difficult.

The world's forest resources, particularly the tropical rain forests, are being utilized or cut for other purposes at an alarming and increasing rate. In these forests and elsewhere, the environment that supports many animal and other life forms is eroding to the extent that the very existence of many species is threatened.

As well, the possible greenhouse effect of increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere is a condition that may, in time, produce substantial environmental changes that will have a variety of effects on all regions of this earth. The increase in carbon dioxide can be ascribed to the large-scale burning of fossil fuels as well as to the destruction of forests.

Leaching of toxic chemicals from old chemical waste dumps is a problem that is a concern for the water resources of many areas of this Continent, including some Canadian communities that rely on the Great Lakes system for their water.

Fortunately, in Manitoba, we do not yet suffer from most of these problems; however, there is no reason for complacency. The price of a good living environment is and will continue to be, vigilance and action in environmental protection matters.

Scope

Section 11(1)(d) of The Clean Environment Act requires that the Commission shall prepare and submit to the Minister an annual report not only related to matters dealt with by the Commission, but also including a review of the state of the environment.

A comprehensive report on the state of the environment would be very desirable; however, in order to produce such a report, the establishment of a base line position with respect to analytical data on air, water, and land would be necessary. Beyond that, there would be a requirement to maintain current analytical data on all aspects of the environment to enable the establishment of air, water, and land quality trends, as well as predictions for the future. The undertaking of such a major program would require a large investment of funds and staff and is beyond the present resources of the Commission.

In the absence of such a program, the Commission has confined its comments to aspects of the environment that have come to its attention during the course of its work throughout the year. Many relate to the environment in Manitoba and have consequences for Manitobans. The Commission has been directly involved in some of the matters discussed, while others have come to the Commission's attention through media reports or technical literature.

Air

On December 3, 1984, a catastrophic chemical industry accident took place that, at a cost of many lives, alerted the world to the potential dangers involved in the manufacture of organic chemicals, many of which are used widely and daily and some of which are assumed to be a great boon to mankind by reason of such benefits as the increase in food production attributed to their use. An estimated 2,000 people were killed and tens of thousands injured when a massive leak of highly toxic methyl isocyanate occurred at a Union Carbide Corporation plant in Bhopal, India. The disaster caused world political leaders, environmentalists and citizens to ask if the same kind of accident could happen elsewhere. There is only one plant in North America manufacturing methyl isocyanate, that being in West Virginia near Charleston; however, there are other chemical plants that might pose similar dangers. The Bhopal incident has been a warning of the need to examine safety measures taken to prevent and respond to releases of toxic chemicals. Other industries with potential for the release of very toxic substances should also learn from this traumatic and tragic experience.

In Canada, progress was made in the organization of a commitment for reduction of sulphur dioxide emissions to control acid rain. In February 1985, the Federal Minister of the Environment and the Provincial Ministers of the Environment from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland agreed to substantial reductions in the 1980 base level of sulphur dioxide emissions in their provinces, with the objective of achieving these reductions by the year 1994. Intermediate reductions in some provinces were scheduled for 1990. The overall goal is to arrive at a wet sulphate deposition level not greater than 20 kilograms per hectare per year. The eastern Canadian emission goal for 1994 is a reduction of fifty percent of the 1986 base level. For Manitoba, the reduction objective is from a 1980 base of 738,000 tonnes to a level of 550,000 tonnes or a twenty-five percent reduction.

However, the goal for deposition of wet sulphate in Eastern Canada can not be achieved unless a substantial reduction of sulphur dioxide emissions is implemented in the eastern and midwestern regions of the United States. The meeting of the Canadian Prime

Minister and the United States President in March resulted in the endorsement of the report of the special envoys, William Davis and Drew Lewis, which called for an expenditure of five billion dollars for the development of improved and less costly methods to control emissions over a five year period. Half of this money was to come from the United States government and the other half from polluting industries.

The acknowledgement by the President that acid rain is indeed a transboundary problem and that it can be attributed to industrial sulphur dioxide emissions is no doubt a forward step. However, the actual availability of all of these funds is not assured. In addition, it is a major disappointment that no program for actual emission reduction, with specific target and dates, was agreed upon.

In March 1985, the Federal Minister of the Environment announced that the allowable lead content of regular gasoline would be reduced from 0.77 grams per litre to 0.29 grams per litre by January 1, 1987. Subsequently, there was an announcement of a further phase down in lead levels by 1992.

Water

In Manitoba, there was welcome news that a new United States Bill may end the long battle to remove the threat to Manitoba's waters posed by the original Garrison Diversion project. The new legislation would ensure that Missouri River water will not flow into Manitoba. There is little doubt that the major campaign waged by Manitoba against this project has been a dominant factor in the modifications to the original plans.

Hard on the heels of this good news was a new concern in southwestern Manitoba over a joint North Dakota/Saskatchewan project for a power dam in Saskatchewan which would affect the flow of the Souris River and which might have other harmful effects on the water quality. This project will bear watching as plans progress.

Hearings by the Federal Government on the matter of the proposed development of a cottage lot subdivision by the Shoal Lake Indian Band No. 40, which would adversely affect the City of Winnipeg water supply, have not yet been held and a solution to this potential problem has not been determined.

The report of the inquiry on Federal Water Policy was issued in September 1985 and is a comprehensive assessment of the federal government's role in managing Canada's water resources. The report, "Currents of Change", documents the extent and distribution of freshwater resources in Canada, examines the growing demands on supplies and trends in pollution and

assesses the adequacy of federal water policies and programs. The findings of the report are based in part on extensive public hearings across the country including representations from both the Manitoba Departments of Natural Resources and Environment and Workplace Safety and Health. The report notes that Canadians are well endowed with water resources and quality of most waterways is high albeit the demands are approaching the limits of natural supplies in some areas and serious pollution is evident in numerous waterways particularly near centres of industry and population. Encouraging progress has been made in reducing many types of pollution but effective means of controlling some forms such as toxic and acid rain have yet to be implemented.

The report recommends a more coherent policy and administrative framework aimed at redirecting priorities towards present and future needs and opportunities.

The high level of asbestos fibres in Winnipeg's domestic water supply, due to the extensive use of asbestos-cement water pipes, continued to be a topic of interest and concern. Approximately one third of the City's water system has these pipes installed as domestic water carriers. Tests in some areas of Winnipeg served with these pipes have, recorded very high levels of asbestos fibres in the water, as high as twelve million asbestos fibres per litre.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has proposed a standard of 7.1 million long fibres per litre as a limit for asbestos in drinking water. It is important to note that when "long" fibres are considered, all tests taken in Winnipeg would come well under this level. Based on their information and research, the Canadian Subcommittee on drinking water has not recommended any standard or guideline for asbestos fibres in drinking water as this body evidently believes there is no health risk due to asbestos fibres in drinking water and, therefore, no limit is necessary.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has proposed the permanent banning of all asbestos products, including asbestos cement pipes but this proposal seems to be based primarily on workplace safety and health considerations. The City of Brandon has moved to place a ban on the installation of asbestos cement pipes. Reacting to mounting publicity and concern, the City of Winnipeg, in January 1986, placed a temporary ban on the further installation of asbestos-cement pipes in City waterworks projects until Council receives a report on the health risks it could pose in drinking water. Following this move, the city brought in two experts, one, the Director of Waterworks from the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the other, an official from the Federal Health Protection Branch. These experts testified that the highest level of asbestos counts found in Winnipeg were well below

the safety limit proposed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and that, in their opinion, health risks to Winnipeggers posed by the asbestos in the drinking water, were insignificant. Nevertheless, many people, including a number in the scientific community, are not convinced that a definite hazard does not exist. Beyond any remaining question of possible risk by the ingestion of asbestos fibres in drinking water is the concern for the possibility that asbestos fibres in the water may be released into the air of residences and workplaces through the use of such appliances as humidifiers, clothes dryers, and even showers. The risk of cancer from breathing asbestos fibres is a much more serious and well documented one. Some calculations have been made to show that evaporation of water from showers, humidifiers, etc., from residences would put asbestos levels in the air at concentrations well below industrial workplace safety and health limits, although extensive actual testing has not been done.

To further complicate matters, some of the alternative pipes that are available as substitutes for asbestos-cement pipes are also suspected of posing some health risk.

It appears that additional testing and research will have to be done before this issue will be resolved to everyone's satisfaction.

In September 1984, gasoline vapours entered a sewer line in the Town of Neepawa, triggering an explosion which damaged two homes leading to the temporary evacuation of an estimated 250 persons. Subsequently, a faulty weld was discovered in an underground pipeline at the Neepawa-Gladstone Co-op bulk plant. An estimated 75,000 litres of gasoline was believed to have seeped into the ground over an interval of years. Corrective action was taken to locate and isolate the gasoline and a considerable quantity of gasoline was recovered. Consultants were retained by the Town to implement a clean-up program. Among other measures, an automatic pumping system was installed to facilitate the removal of the gasoline. Also, a number of combustible gas indicators were installed in the basement of residents to monitor the gasoline in the ground. The Co-op was ordered by the Environment Department to replace water and sewer lines at the location of the spill, install an interceptor line, improve the dewatering system and to report regularly on these activities to the Environment Department.

The Town of Neepawa has been declared a sensitive area under terms of the Manitoba Regulation respecting Private Disposal Systems. It is estimated that close to half of the gasoline lost has been recovered. The recovery program has proven to be very effective.

During the early spring of 1985, chemical was found on the banks of the Boyne River just upstream from Carman. Carman secures its water supply from the river near the location of the spill. The spill was cleaned up

at that time. A short time later, following snow melt, additional chemical was found on the river ice above the water intake. The chemical was identified as Dinoseb which is a potato herbicide and is toxic. The water intake was shut down pending cleanup and testing and a temporary pipeline erected to with draw water from the river above the location of the spill.

In 1981, the Commission varied its order concerning the discharge and disposal of effluent from the lagoon system at the Town of Roblin. Effluent, rather than being discharged to the Shell River, was to be applied to designated agricultural land for field crop irrigation under specified conditions. One of the clauses of the order required that a research and development study of this project be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture to determine the potential use of treated municipal sewage effluent for crop irrigation and identify any possible environmental impacts. That study was concluded in 1985.

Results of the study indicated the following:

1. no abnormal effects to the soil to date;
2. no health problems observed;
3. no problem associated with chemical or microbiological of forage for livestock use;
4. a seasonal increase in yield of an alfalfa crop of approximately 120 percent compared to corresponding dryland.

The Commission intends to review the results of the Roblin sewage effluent irrigation experience at a hearing in Roblin during the summer of 1986. Any desirable variations of the existing order will also be discussed on this occasion. As well, the Commission will expect a statement of guidelines and criteria for use by other municipal sewage lagoon operators in the consideration of the possible utilization of this method of disposal for all or part of their sewage lagoon effluent. Such use might not only improve the water quality of receiving streams but also benefit some farm crop production.

Land

In February, 1986 the United States government announced a program to select a second new dump site for the disposal of high level nuclear waste; of those under consideration eight were in Minnesota, some of which lie within the watershed basin of the Red River. A commission comprised of representatives from the United States Federal Department of Energy was charged with the responsibility for locating a second underground site for the disposal of high level nuclear waste. (The first United States national nuclear waste dump will be located in one of the already selected

primary sites in Washington, Nevada and Texas.) The second national dump site was proposed to be built underground in crystalline granite rock formations.

In January of 1986, the Draft Area Recommendation Report of the United States Department of Energy designated twenty locations for further consideration from an original list of two hundred and thirty-five. Following public hearings early this year and a short ninety day review period, the areas designated for further investigation were to be selected by July 1986. Following field investigations, three sites were to be selected for intensive study in 1991 with final site selection scheduled for 1998. Authorization by the United States Congress would then have been required prior to scheduled construction in the year 2000 and actual operation of the waste emplacement in 2006.

At the initial selection stage, eight of the twenty sites selected as having high potential for potential development were in the State of Minnesota and four of these lie within the basin of the Red River watershed.

Manitoba mounted an immediate and intensive opposition to this proposal with the objective that the sites which may affect Manitoba should be immediately dropped from the list of sites to receive further consideration.

The Premier of Manitoba met with and formally joined with the Governor of Minnesota and North Dakota in opposing the Minnesota sites.

Representations have been made by the Manitoba Minister of the Environment, The Honourable Gerard Lecuyer, to both the Federal Minister of Environment and the Federal Minister of External Affairs for support of the Manitoba position and assurances of support have been given. Mr. Lecuyer also made a personal appearance presenting the brief of the Manitoba Government at a public meeting in Warren, Minnesota, held by the United States site selection commission for the purpose of receiving representations. Representatives of a large number of Manitoba environmental organizations attended and submitted opposing briefs. Manitoba also considered the referral of the matter to the International Joint Commission.

The International Coalition for Land/Water Stewardship in the Red River Basin joined in the opposition to the Minnesota sites.

The Manitoba Government announced the establishment of a central office in Winnipeg to supply the public with information and to co-ordinate strong opposition. A similar method was utilized effectively in organizing opposition to the Garrison project.

The Manitoba position was that Manitoba has been officially declared a nonnuclear province and furthermore, as it derives no benefits from the use of high level nuclear energy in the United States, it should not be re-

quired to bear the burden of the risk of pollution of its waters. It is, therefore, neither reasonable nor fair that it should have to accept any possible risk associated with the disposal of nuclear wastes. With regard to the proposed Minnesota sites, complete and reassuring technical information about the sites had not yet been obtained. The sites are not near to the primary areas of waste generation so that transportation of waste was an adverse factor as was the location of a site in an area of abundant surface waters, such as Minnesota. The Red River Valley is also subject to frequent flooding. There is ongoing debate whether or not a decision to bury radioactive wastes, beyond easy recall is the best technical solution to radioactive waste disposal. Once buried should a better disposal technology be developed, retrieval for reprocessing would be difficult or impossible. There can be no assurance that there is no risk and, if decisions are to be made on the basis of an acceptable level of risk, then the question turns from an essentially technical one to a sociopolitical one. It has been made very clear that Manitobans are determined not to accept the risks entailed in this proposal.

The foregoing proposal also inserted a new element into the previous concerns of some Manitobans over the Atomic Energy of Canada facility for the testing of the feasibility of the underground storage of nuclear waste in solid rock formations near Lac du Bonnet. While Atomic Energy of Canada has stated that the Manitoba site is solely for test purposes and that it will definitely not be used for the storage of actual nuclear waste, some concerned citizens feel that the fact that such a test facility is being constructed in Manitoba weakened the Manitoba position against further development of a similar storage concept in Minnesota, albeit, the Minnesota investigation was for declared actual storage purposes. The fact that the United States Government is now proposing to provide substantial funds to extend the scope of the test at Lac du Bonnet is seen by some as a further undesirable complication to the Manitoba position.

Note: Since the writing of this report, and subsequent to the fiscal year end, the United States government announced that it had discontinued its plan to select the site of a second nuclear waste repository. This threat has therefore been removed.

Manitoba Hydro became the first utility in Canada to buy its own mobile system for processing low level PCB contaminated insulating oil. The mobile facility includes a forty foot trailer housing the main decontamination and filtering apparatus and another trailer accommodating a centrifuge and a laboratory. The utility plans to treat 410,000 litres of oil a year for five years with the volume decreasing thereafter.

A major spill of PCB contaminated transformer oil occurred on a 40 kilometre section of the Trans Canada Highway east of Kenora on April 13, 1985. A tractor

trailer operated by Kinetic Group Inc. was carrying three scrap Hydro Quebec transformers from Montreal to a storage site at Niska, Alberta. One of the transformers contained 1800 litres of the coolant which leaked to a tub like container in which the transformer was placed. Oil splashed over the sides onto the highway and also onto passing vehicles. The highway remained closed for four days while the Department of Highways applied a sealant coat of asphalt. Manitoba Environment also became involved. The Manitoba owner of a vehicle following the Kinetic truck reported to the Manitoba Environmental Emergency Reporting line that his vehicle had been sprayed with oil. Manitoba received approximately 125 enquiries and approximately forty vehicle were inspected and cleaned by agency personnel. The Kinetic tractor trailer was cleaned at Kenora and was allowed to pass through Manitoba on April 24 under both police and Environment Department escort.

In December 1984, the Manitoba Waste Exchange, under the sponsorship of the Manitoba Department of Environment and Workplace Safety and Health was formed. This is a nonprofit organization operated under contract by the Biomass Energy Institute. The Manitoba Waste Exchange is part of the national Canadian Waste Materials Exchange. Listings of materials that are available or may be required in Manitoba or neighbouring areas are distributed to companies which may be able to use the materials, with the expectation that the amount of waste will be reduced and an otherwise wasted resource utilized.

Late in the fiscal year, the Department appointed a Recycling Co-ordinator. The creation of the Waste Exchange and the appointment of a Recycling Co-ordinator are important steps to reduce the volumes of recyclable materials at disposal sites and also to effect the recovery of valuable resources. In the process, environmental protection will be enhanced.

Hazardous Waste

Part of the Phase I activities of the Hazardous and Special Wastes Program announced by the Minister of Environment and Workplace Safety and Health in November 1982 was the implementation of an information exchange involving the Environment Department and the various Manitoba industries which are potential generators of hazardous wastes. A report was prepared based on interviews conducted with management personnel of 411 companies.

Of the more than 20,000 tonnes per year of hazardous waste identified, seventy-four percent was in a corrosive classification. Approximately forty percent of the hazardous wastes were found to be generated in the Winnipeg region of the Province.

The report also identified technologies available for the treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes including waste utilization, chemical and landfill disposal. An important section dealt with management system options for Manitoba.

The report was reviewed at public information meetings throughout Manitoba during the fall of 1985. It is expected that the report will provide a foundation for Clean Environment Commission hearings which will take place during 1986. These hearings are part of the Phase I activities of the Manitoba Hazardous and Special Wastes Program.

During the spring, the Province adopted the first regulation under the Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act. The new regulation lists about 3,000 chemical substances regulated under the Act. Criteria were established for classifying dangerous goods and hazardous wastes. This was a significant step and one that forms a critical component of the Hazardous Waste Management Program, providing a comprehensive system in identifying, monitoring and controlling the handling and transportation of all dangerous materials, including hazardous wastes.

In Alberta, property close to the community of Swan Hills is the chosen location for a special waste disposal facility. Swan Hills is approximately one hundred miles north of Edmonton. During the year, Chem Security were confirmed as the private industry organization that will operate the facility. Bow Valley Resource Services, a Calgary based company subsequently purchased the outstanding shares of Chem Security. The Alberta Special Waste Management Corporation, a crown corporation, sets, monitors and enforces standards for the special waste management facilities and licences same. Land clearing of the site and road construction were nearly completed in 1985. Erection of buildings has begun and completion of the facility is expected in 1988, although wastes will be stored and some treatment will begin taking place in advance of this date. The facility is being planned to handle 20,000 tonnes per year.

In Ontario, a location in the Niagara region 25 kilometres southwest of St. Catharines has been selected by the Ontario Waste Management Corporation, a crown corporation, as the location for what has continued to be a very controversial waste disposal centre. The project must first undergo a formal environmental assessment and be approved by the Ontario Cabinet. The facility will have a capability of handling 150,000 tonnes of toxic industrial wastes a year.

In Minnesota, much of the effort by the Minnesota Waste Management Board is being aimed at reduction and treatment of wastes at the source. It is expected that a site may eventually be required to dispose of stabilized waste.



Regulations Under The Clean Environment Act

- 1973 February 13, 1973 — Manitoba Regulation 34/73, as amended by M.R. 6/76, respecting Livestock Production Operations. Any person operating or intending to operate a livestock production operation is not required to file a proposal or register as provided for in subsections 14(1) and 14(4) of The Clean Environment Act. Operators of livestock production operations falling into certain environmental categories as specified by the Regulation must register the operations with the Department.
- 1974 December 31, 1974 — Manitoba Regulation 334/74, respecting Incinerators. Any person intending to construct or operate a new incinerator is not required to file a proposal as provided for in subsection 14(1) of The Clean Environment Act but that person must register the incinerator with the Department.
- 1975 June 15, 1975 — Manitoba Regulation 120/75, respecting Liquid Effluent Discharges from Pulp and Paper Mills. Any person operating or intending to operate a pulp and paper mill is not required to file a proposal or register as provided for in subsections 14(1) and 14(4) of The Clean Environment Act with respect to liquid effluent discharges from the mill but that person must meet the requirements of the Federal Fisheries Act.
- 1976 January 26, 1976 — Manitoba Regulation 18/76, respecting the Disposal of Whey. Any person discharging or disposing of whey from a dairy manufacturing plant is not required to file a proposal or register as provided for in subsections 14(1) and 14(4) of The Clean Environment Act with respect to liquid effluent discharges from the dairy; however, no person is to disposal of whey into the environment other than by an acceptable methods as prescribed by the regulation.
- 1976 September 20, 1976 — Manitoba Regulation 208/76, respecting Waste Disposal Grounds. Any person operating or intending to operate a waste disposal ground is not required to file a proposal or register as provided for in subsections 14(1) and 14(4) of The Clean Environment Act but must register the proposal with the Department and meet the requirements as specified by the Regulation.
- 1977 July 13, 1977 — Manitoba Regulation 140/77, respecting Discharges to the Air from Secondary Lead Smelters. Any person operating or intending to operate a secondary lead smelter is not required to file a proposal or register as provided for in subsections 14(1) and 14(4) of The Clean Environment Act with respect to emissions of particulate matter and lead particulate matter from the smelter. Secondary lead smelters are subject to Regulations under the Federal Clean Air Act.
- 1977 July 19, 1977 — Manitoba Regulation 145/77, whereby the Minister declared portions of lands in the Local Government District of Fisher as a Critical Area for the purposes of Manitoba Regulation 156/80.
- 1978 June 26, 1978 — Manitoba Regulation 115/78, whereby the Minister declared portions of lands in the Rural Municipality of Victoria as a Critical Area for the purposes of the Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products Regulation.
- 1979 October 17, 1979 — Manitoba Regulation 202/79, whereby the Minister declared portions of lands in the Rural Municipality of Ritchot as Residential Areas for the purposes of the Livestock Production Operations Regulation.
- 1980 June 27, 1980 — Manitoba Regulation 112/80, respecting Campgrounds.
- 1980 September 3, 1980 — Manitoba Regulation 156/80, respecting the Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products. Any person operating or intending to operate a storage tank system is not required to file a proposal or register as provided for in subsections 14(1) and 14(4) of The Clean Environment Act. In the Regulation, no person shall construct or operate a storage tank system without completing and filing a departmental form. No person shall operate an existing tank system without registering the system. No person shall alter an existing storage tank system without registering the plans with the Department. This regulation repeals Manitoba Regulations 148/76, 42/77, and 246/77.
- 1980 September 16, 1980 — Manitoba Regulation 165/80, respecting The City of Winnipeg Amy Street Heating Plant located at 21 Amy Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. This regulation postponed to September 1, 1985, the imposition of the stated air pollution control limits.
- 1981 January 7, 1981 — Manitoba Regulation 15/81, respecting the designation of certain substances as Hazardous Materials.

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- 1981 March 27, 1981 — Manitoba Regulation 85/81, respecting Private Sewage Disposal Systems and Privies. Any person operating or intending to operate a private sewage disposal system with a sewage flow of less than 14,000 litres of sewage per day is not required to file a proposal or register as provided for in subsections 14(1) and 14(4) of The Clean Environment Act. Private sewage disposal systems must be registered with the Department and meet the requirements of the Regulation. This regulation repeals Manitoba Regulation 242/76.
- 1984 May 30, 1984 — Manitoba Regulation 119/84, whereby the minister designated portions of the Province as sensitive areas for the purposes of Manitoba Regulation 85/81.
- 1984 May 30, 1984 — Manitoba Regulation 120/84, whereby the minister designated portions of the Province as sensitive areas for the purposes of Manitoba Regulation 85/81.
- 1984 June 1, 1984 — Manitoba Regulation 124/84, respecting Litter. Manitoba Regulation 259/74 is repealed.
- 1985 April 24, 1985 — Manitoba Regulation 98/85, respecting Pesticides. Any person intending to apply pesticides is not required to file a proposal as provided for in subsection 14(1) of The Clean Environment Act provided the person meets the requirements of this regulation. Manitoba Regulations 156/74, 161/75, 26/78, 118/79 and 174/75 are repealed.
- 1985 August 27, 1985 — Manitoba Regulation 183/85, whereby the Minister declared portions of lands in the Rural Municipality of East St. Paul as a Critical Area for the purposes of the Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products Regulation.
- 1985 August 27, 1985 — Manitoba Regulation 184/85, whereby the minister designated portions of the Town of Neepawa sensitive areas for the purposes of the Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products Regulation.
- 1985 October 9, 1985 — Manitoba Regulation 219/85, respecting The City of Winnipeg Amy Street Heating Plant located at 21 Amy Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. This regulation postponed to September 1, 1990, the imposition of the stated air pollution control limits.

Appendix A

Public Hearings — 1985

Hearing Number	Date	Subject	Location
H-01-85	85/03/07	Regarding FB Garage (1981) Ltd. for the continued operation of a bulk granular fertilizer storage and distribution facility located in the NE 1/4 of Section 15, Township 24, Range 2 WPM in the Local Government District of Fisher, Manitoba, with a potential for the emission of dust to the environment.	Fisher Branch
H-24-84	85/03/18	Regarding the Town of Gladstone for the operation of an enlarged sewage lagoon system located in the S 1/2 of Section 29, Township 14, Range 11 WPM in the Town of Gladstone and the Rural Municipality of Westbourne, with discharge of effluent via a pipeline to the Whitemud River.	Gladstone
H-02-85	83/01/18	Regarding the Department of Natural Resources, Parks Branch, Falcon Beach sewage treatment lagoon system, to consider a proposal for the alteration of the drainage route of sewage lagoon effluent and to delete a restriction in the order of one milligram per litre of total phosphorus in the effluent.	Prawda
H-03-83	85/05/14	Regarding Abex Industries Ltd. to consider an application for the continued operation of a steel foundry located at or near 35 Mercy Street in the Town of Selkirk, Manitoba, and to consider rescinding Order No. 501.	Selkirk
H-04-85	85/06/03	Regarding Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, at the request of the Minister, for the continued operation of the Centennial Mine site on surface lease M 150, Lots 3818 and 3826, Group 421 all located in parts of Township 66, Range 28 WPM in northern Manitoba, and to consider rescinding and Order No. 382VCO.	Flin Flon
H-05-85	85/06/05	Regarding Varta Batteries Ltd. to consider the continued operation of a lead-acid battery manufacturing plant located at or near 1717 Wellington Avenue in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Winnipeg
H-06-85	85/06/10	Regarding Friendly Family Farms Ltd. to consider the continued operation a chicken processing plant located on Lot 3, Plan 4790, Roll No. 2-319-200-06, in Section 10, Township 7, Range 6 EPM in the Town of Steinbach, with discharge of effluent from a wastewater lagoon via a ditch to the Manning Canal.	Steinbach
H-07-85	85/06/17	Regarding Simplot Chemical Company Ltd., at the direction of the Minister, to consider the continued operation of a chemical manufacturing plant complex located in the SW 1/4 of Section 18, Township 10, Range 18 WPM in the City of Brandon, Manitoba, and to consider rescinding Order No. 1032.	Brandon
H-08-85	85/08/26	Regarding Canadian Publishers Company Limited to consider the continued operation of a printing plant located at 55 Dunlop Avenue with a potential for the emission of solvent odours.	Winnipeg
H-09-85	85/12/10	Regarding the City of Winnipeg to consider the continued operation of the sewage sludge drying lagoons or beds located on the northwest corner of the junction of McPhillips Street and the North Perimeter Highway in the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul and for the continued disposal of digested and dewatered sewage sludge to agricultural land.	Winnipeg

Public Hearings — 1985 (Cont'd)

Hearing Number	Date	Subject	Location
H-09-85	86/01/27	Regarding the City of Winnipeg to consider the continued operation of the sewage sludge drying lagoons or beds located on the north-west corner of the junction of McPhillips Street and the North Perimeter Highway in the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul and for the continued disposal of digested and dewatered sewage sludge to agricultural land.	Winnipeg
H-10-85	86/02/17	Regarding Manitoba Pool Elevators for the continued operation of a grain elevator located on the C.N.R. right-of-way in the Town of Morris, Manitoba.	Morris
H-11-85	86/02/26	Regarding Alfa Mills Ltd. to consider a proposal for the operation of an existing plant located at 175 - 1st Avenue, N.W., in the Town of Minnedosa, Manitoba, for the manufacture of alfalfa cubes for animal feed with a potential for the emission of dust and odour.	

Appendix B

1. Orders Resulting From Applications

1. Order No. 1058 — Issued to Perimeter Concrete in connection with the operation of a concrete batch plant located in Section 36, Township 9, Range 1 EPM in the Rural Municipality of Macdonald, Manitoba. February 26
2. Order No. 1059 — Issued to Mulder Construction & Materials Ltd. in connection with the operation of a concrete batch plant located in the SE 1/4 of Section 5, Township 12, Range 5 EPM in the Rural Municipality of Springfield, Manitoba. February 26
3. Order No. 1060 — Issued to the Town of Gladstone in connection with the operation of an enlarged sewage lagoon system located in the S 1/2 of Section 29, Township 14, Range 11 WPM in the Town of Gladstone and the Rural Municipality of Westbourne, with discharge of effluent via a pipeline to the Whitemud River. March 25
4. Order No. 1061 — Issued to the Rural Municipality of Edward in connection with the expansion and continued operation of a sewage lagoon system formerly licenced under the Pollution of Waters Prevention Act, located in the NE 1/4 of Section 35, Township 2, Range 29 WPM in the said Rural Municipality, serving the unincorporated village of Pierson, Manitoba, with discharge of effluent via a drainage ditch to Gainsborough Creek. March 25
5. Order No. 1062 — Issued to FB Garage (1981) Ltd. filed a proposal with the department in connection with the operation of a bulk granular fertilizer storage and distribution facility located in the NE 1/4 of Section 15, Township 24, Range 2 WPM in the Local Government District of Fisher, Manitoba. March 26
6. Order No. 1063 — Issued to Jonespac Ltd. in connection with the operation of a plant for the roasting of edible nuts and seeds located at or near 1199 Sanford Street in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and to rescind and replace Order No. 420. March 25
7. Order No. 1064 — Issued to Griffin Canada Inc. in connection with the alteration of premises by the installation of new equipment for the continued operation of a steel foundry located in the NW 1/4 of Section 9, Township 11, Range 4 EPM, at or near 2500 Day Street in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and to rescind and replace Order No. 268. March 25
8. Order No. 1065 — Issued to The Manitoba Water Services Board in connection with the alteration and expansion of a sewage lagoon system, located in the W 1/2 of Section 33, Township 7, Range 6 EPM, in the Rural Municipality of Hanover, serving the unincorporated village of Blumenort, with discharge of effluent into the Youville drain and thence to the Seine River diversion, and to rescind and replace Order No. 869. May 2
9. Order No. 1066 — Issued to Granny's Poultry Co-operative (Manitoba) Ltd. in connection with the continued operation of a poultry abattoir with waste water lagoon system located in the NE 1/4 of Section 27, Township 7, Range 6 EPM at Blumenort, in the Rural Municipality of Hanover, Manitoba, and to discontinue the discharge of plant wastewater to the said waste water lagoon system except in emergency circumstances when it is not possible to discharge such wastewater into the Blumenort municipal sewage system and to discontinue the discharge of effluent to the environment from the said wastewater lagoon system. April 23
10. Order No. 1067 — Issued to the Rural Municipality of Pipestone in connection with the operation of a sewage lagoon system located in the SW 1/4 of Section 15, Township 7, Range 26 WPM in the said Rural Municipality, serving the unincorporated village of Pipestone with discharge of effluent via a ditch to the Bellevue Drain. April 23
11. Order No. 1068 — Issued to C.S.P. Foods Ltd. in connection with the alteration of premises and expansion of the operation of a vegetable oil processing plant located at or near 35-10th Avenue, N.W., in the Town of Altona, Manitoba, and to rescind and replace Order No. 599VCCC. May 23
12. Order No. 1069 — Issued to the Town of Winkler in connection with the operation of a sewage lagoon system located in the SW 1/4 of Section 23, Township 3, Range 4 WPM in the Rural Municipality of Stanley, Manitoba, with discharge of effluent via a ditch to the Deadhorse Drain. May 27

1. Orders Resulting From Applications (Cont'd)

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| 13. Order No. 1070 — Issued to Nelson River Construction (1984) Inc. in connection with the operation of limestone quarry and asphalt batch plant located in the S 1/2 of LS 15 and 16, Section 21, Township 15, Range 2 EPM in the Rural Municipality of Rockwood, Manitoba. | June 24 |
| 14. Order No. 1071 — Issued to the Rural Municipality of Tache in connection with the operation of a sewage lagoon system located in the NE 1/4 of Section 28, Township 8, Range 5 EPM in the Rural Municipality of Tache, serving the unincorporated village of Landmark, Manitoba, with discharge of effluent via a drainage ditch to the Seine River Diversion. | June 24 |
| 15. Order No. 1072 — Issued to Varta Batteries Ltd. in connection with the operation of a lead-acid battery manufacturing plant located at or near 1717 Wellington Avenue in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. | June 24 |
| 16. Order No. 1073 — Issued to National Hard Chrome Plating Co. Limited in connection with the operation of an electroplating plant located in Lots 2 and 3, Block 9, Plan 6519 in the Parish of St. Boniface, at or near 633 Tyne Avenue in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. | July 22 |
| 17. Order No. 1074 — Issued to Northern Goose Processors Ltd. in connection with the operation of a goose abattoir and meat processing plant located on Lots 1 — 7 and 13 — 17, Block 1, Plan 1219 in the Village of Teulon, Manitoba. | July 22 |
| 18. Order No. 1075 — Issued to Notre Dame Cremerie Ltd. in connection with the operation of a creamery located on Lot 1, Block 3, in Section 1, Township 7, Range 9 WPM in the Village of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Manitoba, with discharge of wastewater, in winter, to agricultural land in the SW 1/4 of Section 30, Township 6, Range 8 WPM, and, in Summer, to a slough located in the NW 1/4 of Section 30, Township 6, Range 8 WPM, in the Rural Municipality of Lorne. | July 22 |
| 19. Order No. 1076 — Issued to Old Dutch Foods Ltd. in connection with the operation of a snack food manufacturing plant located at or near 100 Bentall Street in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. | August 27 |
| 20. Order No. 1077 — Issued to the Department of Natural Resources in connection with an alteration of premises by the construction of an additional cell to increase the capacity of a sewage lagoon system located in the SW 1/4 of Section 16, Township 9, Range 17 EPM in Whiteshell Provincial Park serving commercial and tourist facilities in the West Hawk recreation area with drainage of effluent eastward into a swamp area and thence to West Hawk Lake and to rescind and replace Order No. 376. | September 5 |
| 21. Order No. 1078 — Issued to Metals & Alloys Company Limited in connection with the operation of a secondary aluminum smelter located at or near 1457 Chevrier Boulevard in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. | October 3 |
| 22. Order No. 1079 — Issued to Abex Industries Ltd. in connection with the alteration of the premises for the operation of a steel foundry located at or near 35 Mercy Street in the Town of Selkirk, Manitoba, and to rescind and replace Order No. 501. | October 3 |
| 23. Order No. 1080 — Issued to Simplot Chemical Company Ltd. in compliance with Order-in-Council 1262/85 dated the 13th day of November, 1985, for the operation of a chemical manufacturing plant complex located in the SW 1/4 of Section 18, Township 10, Range 18 WPM in the City of Brandon, Manitoba, and to rescind and replace Order No. 1032. | December 10 |
| 24. Order No. 1081 — Issued to the Winnipeg Bible College and Theological Seminary in connection with the continued operation of a sewage lagoon system located in Lot G, Plan 6079 in the Rat River Settlement at Otterburn in the Rural Municipality of De Salaberry, Manitoba, with discharge of effluent to the Rat River. | February 3 |
| 25. Order No. 1082 — Issued to Guer-tin Bros. Polymers in connection with the operation of a plant located on Lots 11, 12, 13, 18, and 19, Plan 5038, DGS 295RCMC in the Parish of St. Boniface at or near 50 Panet Road in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, the said plant to be used for the manufacture of industrial coatings, sealants and polymer resins. | February 3 |

1. Orders Resulting From Applications (Cont'd)

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| 26. Order No. 1083 — Issued to The Manitoba Water Services Board in connection with the expansion and continued operation of a sewage lagoon system located in the NW 1/4 and the NE 1/4 of Section 9, Township 24, Range 15 WPM in the Rural Municipality of Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba, serving the Village of Ste. Rose du Lac, with discharge of effluent via drainage ditches to the Turtle River. | February 3 |
| 27. Order No. 1084 — Issued to Bison Rock and Asphalt Products Ltd. in connection with the operation of an asphalt batch plant located at or near 461 Panet Road in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. | March 5 |
| 28. Order No. 1085 — Issued to Maple Leaf Mills Limited, Rothsay Rendering Division, in connection with the alteration of a plant for the rendering of inedible animal materials including the installation of certain new equipment at the site of the said operation located on Lot 293, Roman Catholic Mission property, Plan 433 including all of plans 4973 and 7482 at or near 607 Dawson Road in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. | March 5 |
| 29. Order No. 1086 — Issued to Rock Lake Oil Seeds Dev. Ltd. in connection with the operation of an oilseed processing plant located in the NE 1/4 of Section 31 and the NW 1/4 of Section 32, Township 2, Range 11 WPM in the Rural Municipality of Louise, Manitoba. | March 5 |
| 30. Order No. 1087 — Issued to Export Packers Company Limited in connection with the operation of an egg breaking and processing plant located on Lots 4 and 5 in Block 2, River Lots 34 and 35 in the Parish of St. Vital, Parts of River Lots 1, 2 and 3 in the Parish of St. Boniface and Lots PCL 4/5 and 1/12, at or near 70 Irene Street in the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba. | March 5 |
| 31. Order No. 1088 — Issued to Meadow Development Corporation in connection with the operation of a facility for the wood preservative treatment of timber, the said facility located in the NW 1/4 of Section 13, Township 31, Range 16 WPM, in Manitoba. | March 26 |
| 32. Order No. 1089 — Issued to the City of Winnipeg in connection with the modified operation of the existing sludge dewatering beds located in the Parish of St. Paul, in the Rural Municipality of West St. Paul, and in connection with the continued disposal of digested and dewatered sewage sludge to agricultural land. | March 27 |

2. Orders Varied

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| 1. Order No. 834VCCO — Issued to Simplot Chemical Company Ltd. in compliance with the terms of Order-in-Council No. 57/85 dated the 16th day of January, 1985, varying the terms of Order No. 834VCC to defer for one year the imposition of a more restrictive limit on the amount of ammonia nitrogen permitted to be discharged to the Assiniboine River in the effluent from the operation of a chemical fertilizer manufacturing plant located in the SW 1/4 of Section 18, Township 10, Range 18 WPM in the City of Brandon, Manitoba, with discharge of liquid wastes to irrigate croplands and to the Assiniboine River. | February 12 |
| 2. Order No. 965VCO — Issued to the City of Brandon in accordance with the provisions of Orders-in-Council 722/85 and 854/85 in connection with the operation of a sewage treatment system serving the City of Brandon, Manitoba. | August 23 |
| 3. Order No. 382VCOO — Issued to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited in accordance with Order-in-Council No. 1319 dated the 4th day of December, 1985, for the deposition of waste rock, mine tailings recycled from the Flin Flon processing complex and sulphide ore, and the deposition of mine water, industrial waste and domestic waste including sewage; all relative to the continued operation of the Centennial Mine site on surface lease M 150, Lots 3818 and 3826, Group 421 all located in parts of Township 66, Range 28 WPM in northern Manitoba, and to rescind and replace Order No. 382VCO. | January 9/86 |